WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, THE MARKETS, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 2.---NO. 22. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1846. | WHOLE NO. 74.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.

TERMS

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance. $3 00 at the end of three months.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

TO CLUBS OF

Five new subscribers, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do. do. do.	20 00
Twenty, do. do. do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid, and directed to the firm.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

CHARLES D. ELLIS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 18, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HAT AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, Wilmington, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
In the Store next North of the new Custom House.
Wilmington, N. C.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,
IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, *Ag'ts.*
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Rum and Whiskey.
50 Bbls N. E. Rum,
20 do N. O. Whiskey.
Daily expected and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

For Sale.
550 BUSHELS of first quality Planting Potatoes, by B. F. MITCHELL.
January 9, 1846. 17-6t.

From the Saturday Courier.

THE HERO WOMAN.

A Legend from George Lippard, Esq.'s Fourth Lecture on the 'Romance of the Revolution,' delivered before the William Wirt Institutie.

In a thick wood, not more than half a mile from the Schuylkill, there stood, in the time of the Revolution, a quaint old fabric, built of mingled logs and stone, and encircled by a palisaded wall. It had been erected in the earlier days of William Penn, —perhaps some years before the great apostle of peace first trod our shores.—as a block-house, intended for defence against the Indians.

And now it stood with its many roofs, its numerous chimneys, its massive square windows, its varied front of logs and stone, its encircling wall, through which admittance was gained by a large and stoutly-built gate; it stood in the midst of the wood, with age-worn trees enclosing its veteran outline on every side.

From its eastern window you might obtain a glimpse of the Schuylkill waves, while a large casement in the southern front commanded a view of the winding road as it sunk out of view, under the shade of thickly-clustered boughs, into a deep hollow, not more than one hundred yards from the mansion.

Here, from the southern casement, on one of those balmy summer days which look in upon the dreary autumn, toward the close of November, a farmer's daughter was gazing, with dilating eyes and half-clasped hands.

Well might she gaze earnestly to the south, and listen with painful intensity for the slightest sound! Her brothers were away with the army of Washington, and her father, a grim old veteran—he stood six feet and three inches in his stockings —who had manifested his love for the red coat invaders, in many a desperate contest, had that morning left her alone in the old mansion, alone in this small chamber, in charge of some ammunition intended for a band of brave farmers, about to join the hosts of freedom. Even as she stood there, gazing out of the southern window, a faint glimpse of sunlight, from the faded leaves above; pouring over her mild face, shaded by clustering brown hair, there, not ten paces from her side, were seven loaded rifles and a keg of powder.

Leaning from the casement, she listened with every nerve quivering with suspense, to the shouts of combatants, the hurried tread of armed men echoing from the south

There was something very beautiful in that picture! The form of the young girl, framed by the square massive window, the contrast between the rough timbers, that enclosed her, and that rounded face, the lips parting, the hazel eye dilating, and the cheek warming and flushing, with hope and fear; there was something very beautiful in that picture, a young girl leaning from the window of an old mansion, with her brown hair, waving in glossy masses around her face!

Suddenly the shouts to the south grew nearer, and then, emerging from the deep hollow there came and old man, running at full speed, yet, every few paces, turning round to fire the rifle, which he loaded as he ran. He was pursued by a party of ten or more British soldiers, who came rushing on, their bayonets fixed, as if to strike their victim down, ere he advanced ten paces nearer the house.

On and on the old man came, while his daughter, quivering with suspense, hung leaning from the window;—he reaches the block-house gate—look! He is surrounded, their muskets are levelled at his head, he is down, down at their feet, grappling for his life! But look again!—He dashes his foes aside, with one bold movement he springs through the gate; an instant, and it is locked; the British soldiers, mad with rage, gaze upon the high wall of logs and stone, and vent their anger in drunken curses.

Now look to yonder window! Where the young girl stood a moment ago, quivering with suspense, as she beheld her father struggling for his life now stands that old man himself, his brow bared, his arm grasping the rifle, while his grey hairs wave back from his wrinkled and blood-dabbled face! That was a fine picture of an old veteran, nerved for his last fight; a stout warrior, preparing for his death struggle.

Death-struggle? Yes!—for the old man, Isaac Wampole, had dealt too many hard blows among the British soldiers, tricked, foiled, cheated them too often to escape now! A few moments longer, and they would be reinforced by a strong party of refugees; the powder, the arms, in the old block-house, perhaps that daughter, herself, was to be their reward. There was scarcely a hope for the old man and yet he had determined to make a desperate fight.

'We must bluff off these rascals!' he said, with a grim smile, turning to his child. 'Now, Bess, my girl, when I fire this rifle, do you hand me another, and so on, until the whole eight shots are fired! That will keep them on the other side of the wall, for a few moments, at least, and then we will have to trust to God for the rest!'

Look down there, and see, a hand stealing over the edge of the wall? The old man levels his piece—that British trooper falls back with a crushed hand upon his comrades' heads!

No longer quivering with suspense, but grown suddenly firm, that young girl passes a loaded rifle to the veteran's grasp, and silently awaits the result.

For a moment all is silent below; the British bravoes are somewhat loath to try that wall, when a stout old 'Reble,' rifle in hand, is looking from yonder window! Here is a pause—low, deep murmurs—they are holding a council!

A moment is gone, and nine heads are thrust above the wall at once—hark? One —two—three! The old veteran has fired three shots, there are three dying men, grovelling in the yard, beneath the shadow of the wall!

'Quick, Bess, the rifles!'

And the brave girl passes the rifles to her father's grasp: there are four shots, one after the other; three more soldiers fall back, like weights of lead, upon the ground, and a single red coat is seen slowly mounting to the top of the wall, his eye fixed upon the hall door, which he will force, ere a moment is gone!

Now the last ball is fired, the old man stands there, in that second story window, his hands vainly grasping for another loaded rifle! At this moment, the wounded and dying band below, are joined by a party of some twenty refuges, who, clad in their half robber uniform, came rushing from the woods, and, with one bound, are leaping from the summit of the wall!

'Quick, Bess, my rifle!'

And look there—even while the veteran stood looking out upon his foes, the brave girl, for slender in form, & wildly beautiful in face, she is a brave girl, a Hero Woman —had managed, as if by instinctive impulse, to load a rifle. She handed it to her father, and then loaded another and another! Wasn't that a beautiful sight? A fair young girl, grasping powder and ball, with the ramrod, rising and falling in her slender fingers!

Now look down to the wall again!—The refugees are clambering over its summit—again that fatal aim—again a horrid cry, and another wounded man toppling down upon his dead and dying comrades!

But now look!—A smoke rises there, a fire blazes up around the wall; they have fired the gate. A moment, and the bolt and the lock will be burnt from its sockets —the passage will be free! Now is the fiery moment of the old man's trial! While his brave daughter loads, he continues to fire, with that deadly aim, but now—oh horror! He falls, he falls, with a musket ball driven into his breast—the daughter's out-stretched arms receive the father, as, with the blood spouting from his wound, he topples back from the window.

Ah, it is a sad and terrible picture!

That old man, writhing there, on the oaken floor, the young daughter bending over him, the light from the window streaming over her face, over her father's grey hairs, while the ancient furniture of the small chamber affords a dim back-ground to the scene!

Now hark!—The sound of axes, at the hall door—shouts—hurras—curses!

'We have the old reble, at last!'

The old man raises his head at that sound; makes an effort to rise; clutches for a rifle, and then falls back again, his eyes glaring, as the fierce pain of that wound quivers through his heart.

Now watch the movements of that daughter. Silently she loads a rifle, silently she rests its barrel against the head of that powder keg, and then, placing her finger on the trigger, stands over her father's form, while the shouts of the enraged soldiers come thundering from the stairs.—Yes, they have broken the hall door to fragments, they are in possession of the old block house, they are rushing toward that chamber, with murder in their hearts, and in their glaring eyes! Had the old man a thousand lives, they were not worth a farthing's purchase now.

Still that girl—grown suddenly white as the handkerchief round her neck—stands there, trembling from head to foot, the rifle in her hand, its dark tube laid against the powder keg.

The door is burst open—look there!—Stout forms are in the doorway, with muskets in their hands, grim faces, stained with blood, glare into the room.

Now, as if her very soul was coined into the words, that young girl, with her face pale as ashes, her hazel eye glaring with deathly light, utters this short yet meaning speech—

'Advance one step into the room, and I will fire this rifle into the powder there!'

No oath quivers from the lips of that girl, to confirm her resolution, but there she stands, alone, with her wounded father, and yet not a soldier dare cross the threshold! Embruted as they are in deeds of blood, there is something terrible to these men, in the simple words of that young girl, who stands there, with the rifle laid against the powder keg.

They stood, as if spell bound, on the threshold of that chamber!

At last, one bolder than the rest, a bravo, whose face is half-concealed in a thick red beard, grasps his musket, and levels it at the young girl's breast!

'Stand back, or, by ——, I will fire!'

Still the girl is firm; the bravo advances a step, and then starts back. The sharp 'click' of that rifle falls with an unpleasant emphasis upon his ear.

'Bess, I am dying,' gasps the old man, faintly extending his arms. 'Ha, ha, we foiled the Britishers! Come—daughter —kneel here; kneel and say a prayer for me, and let me feel your warm breath upon my face, for I am getting cold—O, dark and cold!'

Look!—As those trembling accents fall from the old man's tongue, those fingers unloose their hold of the rifle—already the troopers are secure of one victim, at least, a young and beautiful girl; for affection for her father, is mastering the heroism of the moment—look! She is about to spring into his arms! But now she sees her danger! again she clutches the rifle; again—although her father's dying accents are in her ears—stands there prepared to scatter that house in ruins, if a single rough hand assails that veteran form.

There are a few brief terrible moments of suspense. Then a hurried sound, far down the mansion; then a contest on the stairs; then the echo of rifle shot and the light of rifle blaze; then those ruffians in the doorway fall crushed before the strong arms of Continental soldiers. Then a wild shriek quivers through the room, and that young girl—that Hero Woman, with one bound, springs forward into her brothers arms, and nestles there, while her dead father—his form yet warm—lays, with fixed eye-balls, upon the floor.

THE POTATO AND ITS DISEASES.

The London Examiner has the following article, headed 'Anticipation of the Potato Disease:"

"In a note in Darwin's Temple of Nature, we find this remarkable conjecture:

"'Mr. Knight first observed that these apple and pear trees, which had been propagated for above a century by ingraftment, were now so unhealthy, as not to be worth cultivation. I have suspected the diseases of potatoes attended with the curled leaf, and of strawberry plants attended with barren flowers, to be owing to their having been too long raised from roots, or by solitary reproduction, & not from seeds, or sexual reproduction, and to have thence acquired these hereditary diseases.'

"The poetic text illustrative of this opinion is as follows:

So, years successive, from perennial roots
The wire or bulb with lessened vigor shoots:
Till curled leaves or barren flowers betray
A waning lineage verging to decay;
Or till, amended by connubial powers
Rise seedling progenies from sexual flowers."

"That the potato is an esculent, is the creature of cultivation, is quite certain. In Dr. Paris's Pharmacologia we find that

"'Molina, in his history of Chili, speaking of the potato, says: 'It is indeed found in all the fields of this country, but the plants that grow wild, called by the Indians maglia, produce only very small roots of a bitter taste.' Dr. Baldwin also found the wild parent of the potato plant at Monte Video; and Mr. Lambert informs us that this statement has been confirmed by Captain Bowles, who not long since returned from the South American station; he says, 'It is a common weed in the gardens, bearing small potatoes, but too bitter for use.'"

With regard to the notion that the disease of the potato may possibly arise from the cultivation of old and worn out varieties, without resorting to the method of obtaining new sorts from cultivation by seed, the Examiner does not seem to be aware that all this matter has been very thoroughly discussed by the agriculturists. Nor does the Examiner seem to know that from time to time, new varieties of the root, raised directly from the seed, are introduced, and the older ones abandoned, as no longer fit for cultivation. Yet these new sorts are subject to the potato disease as well as the old, though some contend that they are not affected by it in so great a degree.

As to the apple and pear and other fruits, the theory of Mr. Knight, that the varieties which have been cultivated for above a century by grafting, grow unhealthy, has long been familiar to cultivators, and at one time seemed to meet with very general reception. Lately, however, it has been controverted, with an appearance of much force of argument. In Downing's excellent book on Fruit Trees, the reader will find a summary of the facts and reasonings on the subject.

What Darwin calls the hereditary disease of plants, may be propagated as well by the seed, as by slips, or cuttings, or grafts. It is thought by gardeners to be pretty well ascertained that peach stones from the fruit of unhealthy trees—for example, trees affected by the yellows—produce in turn trees liable to the same disease.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE GAME OF THIMBLES;

OR, BET TWO IN THREE.

Who has not heard of the game of Thimbles. For the edification of those who have been so *fortunate* as never to have seen it, we will succinctly describe it.

The sporting gentleman produces three common sewing thimbles and a small ball, and placing them upon his knee or some smooth surface, commences operations by rolling the little ball by his third finger under each of the thimbles, which are in a row, lifting first one and then another, as the ball approaches it, with his thumb and fore-finger, and passing it along from one to the other. When all is ripe, he suffers the ball to stop, half-disclosing half-concealing its resting place. Hands are then lifted, and the easy dupes make their bets as to the identical thimble under which the ball may be found. The *strength of the game* lies in the legerdemain by which the gamester removes the ball and places it under any thimble he may choose, after the bet is made.

Thousands of dollars have been lost at this game. About three years ago we took a trip upon one of the fine Western steamboats up Red River to the foot of the Raft. As usual, there was a large number of passengers on board, among them the celebrated Dr. B———, the inventor of the game of *thimbles!* The Dr. frequently amused the passengers with several games—particularly one called *'Calculation,'* which seemed to be his favorite, and brought him quite a revenue during the trip. The Doctor himself, was quite a subject of curiosity and study to us, having heard so much of his unrivalled shrewdness as a sportsman, and the vast amount accumulated by him by the little game of Thimbles. Indeed, it was said that he was the moving cause of several penal statutes in regard to gaming, having been enacted by this State and Georgia.

One evening after supper, it was insisted by *some* of the passengers that the Doctor should exhibit the game of Thimbles, which, with his *usual* modesty, he declined to do, protesting among other things that he had *no thimbles*. This difficulty was easily remedied, a messenger being despatched to the ladies cabin, soon returned with the requisite number. The Doctor made him a little ball of paper, and commenced the performance. At first he was quite unlucky—but he paid up punctually, and consoled himself with a favorite expression of his, that *'sometimes I am very severe, then again not quite so sly.'*

Among the lookers on was a young gentleman from good old Connecticut, on his first visit *'South.'* He was on his way to the head of navigation, with a pretty little stock of groceries, by way of trying his fortune in the Great West. He soon manifested considerable interest in the game, declaring he knew the thimble under which the ball might be found. The Doctor gave him a knowing wink, and desired him in a whisper *'not to tell.'* But so often did our friend *'guess'* right, that at last he laid aside all scrupless of conscience, and desired to be permitted to bet a few dollars.

To this proposition the Doctor at first objected, declaring *'he did not like the young man's eye, it was too keen,'* that he saw the ball, &c. This seemed to please 'Connecticut' very much and made him the more anxious to bet.

After much parley and a good deal of *reluctance* on the part of the Doctor, it was at last agreed that 'Connecticut,' might bet a *few* dollars, *'just a few,'* if he would allow the Doctor a little chance against *two such piercing eyes* as he had, by betting two to one. This being at length settled, our young friend put up his twenty dollars against the Doctor's *ten*. Hands off and all being ready, he lifted the thimble and sure enough *there was the ball.* The Doctor gave up the money and all enjoyed a hearty laugh at his expense. This was the largest bet which had been made that evening. The Doctor obseved, *'sometimes he was not quite so sly'*

The ball and thimble were again put in motion—again all being ready our lucky friend proposed to bet—but the Doctor declared he must have some chance against such great odds as *'Yankee eyes,'* and insisted on three to one, or thirty dollars to ten being made. This was also accepted —again the thimble was raised, and sure enough *there was the ball.* Our friend again pocketed another X, and again the 'social hall' rang with laughter at the Doctor's expense.

The thimble was again arranged.—This time we observed, the game closely, as we thought from his repeated losses the Doctor was hardly entitled to that great reputation for cunning and sagacity which had ever been attributed to him. Now in the moving of the little paper ball, we thought we discovered the source of the Doctor's misfortunes, for becoming a little unrolled a portion of the paper at which it was made, stuck out from under one of the thimbles. This our Connecticut friend plainly saw, and we presumed the Doctor, through old age, (now about 70,) had his sight so impaired as not to be able to see it, and could not, therefore, play his game with his accustomed adroitness.—But the tale was soon told. Our 'Yankee friend' proposed to double the bet *'having the thing so dead.'* The Doctor impatient of repeated losses told him to make it *hundreds* instead of *tens*. This was done, and our friend bet three hundred dollars against one hundred dollars. (Just here we thought it a shame to take advantage even of a professional gamester's blindness, for the location of the ball was so evident.)

The money up, 'Connecticut' was all impatience to realize his expectations and in great eagerness he raises again the thimble—and sure enough *it was NOT there!!!* He had reached the climax of the Doctor's expectations in regard to his ready cash and willingness to bet, and *he could not win.* We have seen many pictures of disappointment, but the appearance of that young man's countenance we can never forget. The laugh was now uproarious. As much as you have pitied the poor dupe the laugh was irresistable —but the poor fellow, *'like the boy the calf run over, saw nothing to laugh at.'* —He was a statue of *amazed misery*. The Doctor cooly pocketed his cash, while our friend stammered out his astonishment with the declaration that all was not right, that he had never bet before and had surely been taken in.

'Never mind,' says the Doctor, 'what's a few hundred dollars to a young man with *your eyes?* The ladies all admire them—I heard them speak of them to day, —and you won *twice* out of three *times* —*that's the best two in three* any how.

The Ladies Can Tell.—The editor of the Louisville Iris, on his way home the other night, picked up a very extraordinary piece of decoration belonging to some young woman. He appeared to be at a loss to know what to call it. We presume, however, that some of our female acquaintances could give him light on the subject. Hear him describe it:

'It is shaped, or rather was, a good deal like a recent half moon; some like an India-rubber life preserver, and some like a pig yoke; felt a little soft like, and was covered with bed ticking. We had nearly broke our neck over it, and as we never had any luck in our life, we thought may be we had found a treasure at last. We didn't know but it was a new way the banks have adopted of making remittances so as to prevent robbery, for the ugly thing had a string at each end so that in an emergency a *man* might tie it around him and carry it a short distance. With anxious hand, therefore, we seized our knife and tore into it, it ript about six inches, and the first thing that protruded itself from the orifice was an old roundabout, and then, in rapid succession, three short shirts and two long ones; an old fur cap; a pair of breeches, old and ragged; the skirt of an old calico dress; a pair of old calico drawers, with fringed bottoms; four old night caps; two cradle blankets; one old leghorn bonnet; one old morocco boot; two table cloths; ten small pieces of diaper, very much worn; an old piano cover; two long night-gowns; one ragged chemise; three quilted petticoats and six hippins. What on earth could these things have been? Do tell?

A Man with One Hundred and Forty five children!—The Worcester Shield, published at Snow Hill, Maryland, gives the following account of an extraordinary man, now living in Somerset county, in that state.

"There is at this time, in a neighborhood in Somerset county, Md., a gentleman named Nelson, in his 91st year, who has 145 children, grand children and great grand children now living within the sound of his voice. In his own language, he can stand at his door on a calm morning, and make every one hear him with the exception of three." He further says, reasoning from what has occurred, "if his life is spared five years longer, he will have 200, instead of 145 collaterals, immediately around him." He yet retains the vigor and activity of youth—is fond of sporting, and often amuses himself by hauling the seine—and sometimes stands for hours waist deep in the water, without experiencing any bad effect from it. He lost his wife about three winters ago, with whom he had lived in happy wedlock 59 years.—It has been 20 years since he has had any sickness and 40 years since he has required a physician for himself. He is quite a monument of antiquity, being perfectly familiar with the scenes of the Revolution, during which time he was engaged in the then profitable business of oystering, and supplied Gen. Washington's table with oysters at Mount Vernon until his death. He has frequently been in his house and received the money for the cargo from the great man's own hand. He says it was his custom never to buy less than fifty bushels, part of which his neighbors would get from him."

Ways of the West.—At Little Fort, there not being storage room sufficient to accommodate the large amount of produce coming forward at that thriving point, we learn, the *Court House* being full, that a commencement has been made to fill the Churches with wheat.—*Chicago Journal.*

Rise in Dividends.—The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 30 per cent on the net earned premiums of 1845.

From the Washington Union.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

Mr. Black, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Militia, has submitted to the House of Representatives the following report, accompanied by a bill which carries the proposed system into its necessary details. We lay the report before our readers, because it is essentially important, among a free people, to give the greatest practicable efficiency at all times, and especially at this time, to this great arm of the public service—this "cheap defence of nations"—but which will neither be cheap nor efficient unless it be properly and actively organized; and because the system proposed in the bill from the committee is eminently worthy of the public attention. The statistics embraced in the report are as cheering as they are instructive.

Mr. J. A. Black, from the Committee on the Militia, made the following report:

The Committee on the Militia, in submitting to the House "a bill more effectually to provide for the national defence by organizing and classifying the Militia of the United States, and providing for calling the same into the service of the United States, and for other purposes," beg leave respectfully to report:

That your Committee have given to the subject that grave consideration which its importance so justly merits; and while they abstain from any labored argument to vindicate the importance, not to say the necessity, of a well regulated militia, they deem it not inappropriate to present to the House briefly the general considerations which have influenced them to recommend the adoption of the proposed measure, together with an explanation of its leading features.

If it be the will of Heaven that the liberties and institutions of this country shall be preserved and perpetuated, our main defence must essentially remain in the hands of a well-armed and organized citizen soldiery. A large standing army in time of peace is not only contrary to the nature of our institutions, and uncalled for by the circumstances of the country, but is equally inefficient as a reliable means of national defence at the approach of danger. Situated, as we are, at a distance from the powers of Europe, and with no equal power on this continent, we may reasonably hope that, in a continued course of justice and commercial good offices to all nations, our wars will be few and after long intervals of peace. The effects of peace on a standing army the last thirty years sufficiantly demonstrate. From superannuated officers, the country can hope for but little of that efficiency which might be in keeping with the gallantry of their youth; and while the committe would be the last to deny to them the gratitude and care of the country for past services, yet experience teaches that the public safety forbids a reliance upon them in the hour of danger.—The subalterns are younger men, and, at a heavy cost, are scientific; but it must not be forgotten that, entering the army in times of profound peace, many of them are encumbered with families, and all more or less enervated by the ease and luxury of a peace establishment. They are but ill calculated for the active duties of the field, or for any thing more than drill sergeants or men of mere routine.—It is true that in this they have their uses, but they cannot be relied on as a main defence.

Another great objection to a standing army in time of peace is the vast increase which it brings to the patronage of the government, already fearfully, if not ruinously, great.

Of all existing Governments, we are most prone to imitate, in our practice, that of Great Britain. Deriving our descent from the same people, speaking the same language, and in constant and intimate intercourse, we unconsciously adopt the habits and modes of thought of that country; and unfortunately exhibit a dangerous aptitude for imitation in all things.

In Great Britain the vast church establishment and the immense army and navy afford ample provision for the dependants of influential men and families. In this conntry, thank Heaven! we have no church establishment; and, as yet, but a small army and navy. But small as they are, the exertions of those who are disposed to form a seperate class from the great body of the industrious community, and to find sanctuary in the army and navy, are frequently more strenuous and zealous in seeking a cadet's appointment or a midshipman's warrant than in reaching the higher stations of the Government. In view of the great dangers from this source, it becomes our imperious duty to guard against the malign influence of such a disposition, and to remove all apparent necessity for anything more than a mere skeleton army in time of peace, with the ready faculty of a temporary increase in times of war or imminent danger. The first and most important step to effect this object is the organization of an efficient militia. A disposition, which has been evinced in the community of late years, to suffer the militia to fall into utter disorganization, is equally apparent and alarming, and, if not arrested, must inevitably result in a heavy and increased peace establishment, though it may not endanger the liberties of the people by its force of arms, will exert a most disastrous influence both upon the Government and society, by increasing the patronage of the one, and corrupting the morals of the other. Impressed with these views, your committee have labored to make the militia efficient in times of danger, and, at the same time, relieve it of unnecessary burdens in times of peace. To effect this, the bill provides for classifying the militia, and for an enrolment in times of peace, including only those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, together with the present uniform companies and volunteer corps; while the enrolment for a war establishment includes all able to do militia duty between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, the clergy only excepted.

From the best data before the committee, they are led to believe that the peace enrolment will number about (1,000,000) one million, and the war enrolment about (2,700,000) two million seven hundred thousand men; so that in times of peace, militia duty will fall on little more than one-third, thus effecting a great saving in time to the community, while a perfect organization is preserved, in order to a full enrolment in the event of war.

The bill further provides that all of the first class when draughted into the service of the United States in time of war, may be required to serve twelve months—and one year in every period of three years, if necessary. But their pay is increased by a liberal allowance of ($40) forty dollars per annum in lieu of clothing, while substitution in all cases whatever, is now legalized for the first time. This will enable companies or corps, by a joint fund, to hire substitutes, or to stand the draught; and each who may be draughted can either serve himself or hire a substitute. The result, most probably, should this bill become a law, will be, that such as choose to bear a part in the active defence of the country will receive liberal contributions from such as remain at home in the ease and comfort of their firesides.

Our uniform companies and volunteer corps are retained so long as they may choose to preserve their organization. They are, however, subject to be called into service for twelve months at a time, but not to exceed three in three, whenever their services shall be deemed necessary by the government. But when called out, an allowance of ($40) forty dollars per annum to each, as compensation for uniform, is to be made; and each corps or company is to serve as a whole under its own officers, and, where danger shall be encountered, shoulder to shoulder, with their own comrades. This the committee deem due to men who, even in times of peace, have manifested a proper military spirit, and upon whom the country, therefore, in times of danger, could confidently rely.

To the second class, including those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years, the bill allows the privilege, on a general enrolment in the time of threatened danger to enrol themselves in a separate and distinct corps, and thus become liable to furnish recruits for the regular army in the proportion of one to ten of their number. This position they assume voluntarily, and without coercion of any kind. Should they refuse or neglect thus to enrol themselves, they are placed by the law, in the first class, and are only liable to such duty as is required in common from all their fellow-citizens. But should they avail themselves of the privilege, as your committee believe they will, the class which must number from one million to one million two hundred thousand would be made immediately to give one-tenth that number of recruits to the regular army. It is not supposed, however, that the whole number would be required at once. Congress most likely would husband the means of defence, by calling out from one-half to three-fourths of the supply of recruits, leaving the balance to fill up the army at such times as the exigencies of the service might require.

Even with this liberal supply of recruits to the regular army, the committee have no disposition to limit the necessary defences of the country. They offer these means additional to those which already exist; and should the supply of recruits proposed to be raised by this bill prove insufficient, there is nothing to prevent Congress, in times of great public danger, from increasing the army by the usual method of enlistment.

The exemption allowed to those furnishing recruits is not intended to limit the means of the States respectfully, or prevent them from a full control over all their militia in cases of insurrection, invasion, or alarm.

The committee propose that only regularly licensed preachers of the gospel shall be exempted from militia service. They hold that all public burdens should fall as equally as possible on every member of the community, and; in times of public danger, all should do their duty. The law should suffer no favored class to exist; under the bill, in fact, there could be no apology for exemptions, as all are allowed to furnish substitutes when called into service. Those who are unwilling to fight, or have better employment at home, should at least be willing to pay others liberally who are willing to fight the battles of the country.

In time of peace there is no duty required of those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, thus forbearing to interfere with the relations of parent and child, and master and apprentice, or with the pursuits and acquisitions of education in youth. Of those between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, duty is required; but no duty is required of those between the ages of thirty and forty-five years. Whatever advantages or disadvantages may seem to attach to the one or the other class are fully equalized and distributed, as will readily appear when it is remembered that in a succession of years every one is called to pass through each class.

The only thing in the bill which may be supposed to bear heavily on any portion of the community is the extension of the time of draught to twelve months. But when the increase of pay, provided for in case of a draught of six months or more is taken into consideration, together with the privilege of substitution and the faculties of increasing the regular army in time of war, it is believed that this extension of the time of service is neither oppressive nor likely to increase the whole period of duty beyond what is now required, while the change is too obviously productive of greater efficiency in the service to require proofs.

To those at all acquainted with the military service, it is a notorious fact, that from three to six months drill is necessary to make a soldier really serviceable in the field. Under a draught of three or six months, for militia, no matter what may be their gallantry or firmness, are often sacrificed for want of discipline, and very frequently discharged at the very moment when they become capable of being really useful to the country. By the law of 1839, our militia was subjected to six months service out of every twelve; by this bill, they are subjected to twelve months service out of thirty-six. The amount of service, therefore, required by this bill, compared to the requisitions of that act, is in fact reduced. It is true the act of 1839 has expired by its own limitation, while this is proposed to be permanent; but it is equally true, that all demands on the militia, except in cases of insurrection, invasion, or alarm, must be made with the sanction of Congress, which sufficiently guards the exercise of the power against danger of executive caprice in its use. That this lengthened term of draught may have a tendency to strengthen the Government, in times of public danger, your committee will not deny; but, at the same time, they feel that it was the object of those who formed our institutions to make them strong in war, and as little onerous as possible in time of peace.

If the committee be right in supposing that all the people in the United States be liable to do militia duty, according to the requirements of the bill, amount in number to two millions seven hundred thousand, under a full war enrolment, there will be in the first class about one million five hundred thousand, and in the second class one million two hundred thousand. But of these government would never require at one time more than one fifth of the first class, making (300,000) three hundred thousand, and one-tenth of the second class would make (120,000) one hundred and twenty thousand. Of these last, government could call out at once from (60,000) sixty to (80,000) eighty thousand, leaving as a reserve from (40,000) forty to (60,000) sixty thousand, which would be more than sufficient to keep up the force first called out for a period of a five years' war. If, then, the government should find it necessary to enter into any great contest with a powerful enemy, it could carry it on for five years, under this system, without calling out the same man twice, or without asking for more than one in ten of the second class. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership of Tilly & Foster was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of January, 1846. All persons indebted to the above firm, are notified to come forward and pay up forthwith; otherwise, their accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Joseph M. Tilly will settle the business of the firm.

J. M. TILLY,
F13, 22-3t J. J. FOSTER.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 13, 1846.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the Democratic State Committe under the order of the late Convention:

William W. Avery, of Burke.
John W. Ellis, of Rowan.
Calvin Graves, of Caswell.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford.
Robert Strange, of Cumberland.
Gabriel Holmes, of New Hanover.
Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren.
Louis D. Wilson, of Edgecombe.
Thomas Bragg, Jr., of Northampton.
Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston.
Perrin Busbee, of Wake.
Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake.
William W. Holden, of Wake.

On Friday night last, some miscreants entered the store of Messrs. Sandford & Smith, and rifled it of a few dollars. Where was the guard?

Extraordinary.—The Northern Mail, per rail road, arrived yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, A. M. This is the second time the cars have arrived at a very early hour within the last week.

MARINE HOSPITAL.

If there is one feature for which we admire the South more than another, it is that she is seldom found seeking favors at the hands of the general government. Indeed, we sometimes think she carries this chivalrous independent spirit to a fault. Year after year, session after session of Congress, we see hundreds of thousands, yea, millions, of the national funds appropriated by Congress, for works of various kinds in the North and in the West, whilst to the South comparatively nothing is given. To appropriating the national funds to any purpose, save that which the Constitution warrants and authorizes, the South has been and is opposed. This may account for the smallness of the appropriations which we have received in this section of the Union. But there are some objects for national expenditure which legitimately lie within the power of Congress, and which, we think, only require to be placed in a proper light before that body, in order to secure for them the aid which it is the imperative duty of Congress to extend to them. A MARINE HOSPITAL is one of them. That it is the duty of Congress to provide proper treatment and a suitable asylum for the sick and destitute seaman when in a strange port, is clear, beyond cavil. Else why is he compelled to pay hospital money? Every one knows that each sailor is compelled by law to pay twenty cents a month, whether he is sick or well, the real object of which tax is to procure for him medical aid and suitable comforts when he is sick. To this end, sums of money have been appropriated, from time to time by Congress, for the purpose of erecting Marine Hospitals in the various seaports of the Union. Physicians are employed and paid, it is true, a very small compensation for attending these hospitals. For years, an institution of this kind has been much needed in Wilmington, and we cannot but think that we would have had one here long ago, had the facts been properly presented to Congress. Other places, where not one-half the amount of shipping arrives during the twelve months, have their Hospitals built by Government, and we cannot see any good reason why Wilmington should not meet with the same consideration at the hands of Congress, unless we account for it in the supineness of those whose duty it is to attend to these matters.

What is the state of the case as regards this place. Here we have upwards of six hundred vessels arriving annually, consisting of barques, brigs, and schooners, and bringing to the port during the same period, upwards of four thousand seamen; and still there is literally no accommodation for one of these four thousand seamen if he happens to come to Wilmington in a sick state. Suppose one of these poor sailors comes to this port from a long voyage, prostrated with fever or some other malignant disease, is there an Hospital to which he can be immediately conveyed, and where he will receive that care and attention which he has a right to expect, and which his sickness demands? No. There is no such thing in Wilmington. What is done with him? Why, poor fellow, he's packed off to some sailor tavern, where his sick ear is regaled with the midnight revellings of his *unsick* companions, or mayhap he is *more fortunate*, and finds an asylum in the hut of some negro woman, where, at least, his fevered brain will not be racked with the clanking of gill measures and beer pots. What is the nature of the attendance which he receives in these places? Why such as is by no means adapted to his situation. And how can this be remedied? Without an Hospital, there is no means. When the sailor comes here sick, there is no place to send him, save such as we have alluded to. The Collector must provide some place for him; he does his best *under the circumstances*, but that *best* is an outrage on humanity. There is not a man in this whole community who is at all acquainted with the business of the place, who will not bear us out in the statement which we have made of the unjustifiable hardships which the poor sick sailor has to encounter in the port of Wilmington. Nor is there a man of any party who will not agree with us, that justice, humanity, and policy, call loudly for the erection, by government, of a suitable building for the purpose of obviating these hardships. During the year 1845, there were collected at the Custom House in Wilmington, nearly $1000 in Hospital money. This sum, was there a suitable building where all the sick seamen could be together, would procure them ample and proper attendance—such as their situation might require. But as the matter now stands, from necessity, this fund is squandered without producing any of the good results for which it was set apart. During the last session of the 27th Congress, an appropriation of $10,000 was made for building a Marine Hospital on Portsmouth Island, at Ocracoke Inlet.—Well, now, we had no objection to this, for we deemed it necessary. But if such an institution was necessary there, how much more so is it in Wilmington, by far the most important place, as regards shipping, in the State.

Two petitions have been recently forwarded to Congress on this subject, from this place. One of them we have not seen, but learn that it prays for the erection of an Hospital at a point on the river, about four miles from the town. From this we dissent, for various reasons among them that, in the first place, it is too far from town. Suppose there were one hundred sick seamen to come to the port of Wilmington during twelve months, it would cost at least $200, additional expense, to get them down to the Hospital, should it be located at such a distance from town. For, we learn on good authority, that on an average it would cost $2 to transport each individual to this distance: again, should the Hospital be located down the river, it could not be expected that the Physician employed by government, for the small compensation which he receives for his services, could visit the patients near so often as might be desirable. Besides, what inducement would there be for locating the building at such a distance from town?—None that we can see. Indeed, its inconvenience in every point of view, must strike every one at a glance. The proper place for its location would be the suburbs of the town, where the services of a Physician could be procured without costing too much—where the sailors could be *immediately* carried from on board the *vessels*—and where the necessary provisions and attendance could be at once and at all times procured.

Another petition has been forwarded to Washington, praying for an appropriation for the building of an Hospital in the town, or at least, in the suburbs of the town. We have no doubt that those who signed the petition for the location down the river, would be glad that this latter one would succeed.

We appeal to our representatives in Congress to take the matter in hand. It is due to Wilmington, from its business importance, that she should have a Marine Hospital. It is due in justice, to the poor friendless sailor, who pays his Hospital money for this very purpose, that he should have an asylum. We therefore call upon our Representatives to place our claims before Congress, with that amount of earnestness which our exigencies require. Should they do so, we have no doubt but that the necessary appropriation would, without much hesitation, be made.

Will the delegates from North Carolina see to it? Will our immediate Representative, Gen. McKay, move in the matter?

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE---Partial re-opening of the Oregon Negotiation--Arbitration proposed by Great Britain, and rejected by the United States--Letter from Mr. McLane.

The House of Representatives, on the 3rd inst., passed a resolution, calling upon the executive to lay before Congress any correspondence which might have taken place between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, since the last annual message of the President of the United States. On Saturday last, the 7th inst., the President, in answer to this resolution, placed before Congress the correspondence which has taken place in regard to Oregon, between Mr. Buchanan, our Secretary of State, and Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister, and Mr. McLane, our Minister at the Court of St. James. Our limits will not permit us to publish the correspondence in extenso, We will, therefore, give a condensed analysis of its most important features.

The first note in the correspondence is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, and is dated Dec'r 13, '45. The object of this note is to instruct our Minister, Mr. McLane, to enquire of Lord Aberdeen whether the warlike preparations now going on in England, are in preparation for a rupture with this country, on the Oregon question, and also requesting Mr. McLane to give his own views on this subject.

No. 2, is in reply to this from Mr. McLane, and is dated London, Jan'y 3, '46. Mr. McLane says, in this note, that he had a personal conference with Lord Aberdeen, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and that his Lordship disclaimed, on the part of his Government, that the warlike preparations now going on in England, were directed towards this Government, but at the same time admitting that, should there be a rupture with this country on the Oregon question, the present warlike preparations would be very *convenient*. Mr. McLane, in giving his own opinion on the present preparations in England says, that although they may have no reference to this country, yet it is not at all impossible, especially as they are just such as would be of use in a war with the United States. Certain it is, observes Mr. McLane, that, should a rupture take place, England will be in a situation to strike suddenly and with effect.

No. 3, is a note from Mr. Pakenham, the British Minister at Washington, to Mr. Buchanan, dated Dec'r 27, '45, proposing that the respective claims of the two countries to the Oregon Territory, be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly State or Sovereign.

No. 4, is from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, declining the proposition, on the part of the United States, to leave the Oregon question to arbitration, alleging as a reason why the United States could not agree to such a proposition, that it would be an admission on our part, that we were in doubt about our title to the whole of the territory, whereas, this country has asserted that her title to the whole of the Oregon, up to 54° 40', is good against the world.

No. 5, is a note from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan'y 6, '46, merely stating that he (Mr. Pakenham) had transmitted the contents of Mr. Buchanan's last note to his Government.

No. 6, is another note from Mr. Pakenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Jan'y 16, '46, again renewing the proposition of arbitration, but varying it by suggesting that the title—that is, whether either of the two countries has a title to the territory, and if so, which of them has it, be left to arbitration; and further, suggesting that if it would meet the wishes of the United States more thoroughly, the British Government would be willing to leave the matter to a commission of distinguished citizens of both countries, with an umpire to be mutually agreed upon.

No. 7, is a note from Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Pakenham, the sum and substance of which is, that the United States declines arbitration of any kind—that our title to the territory is clear, and that it would be compromising unwarrantably, the interests of the United States, to submit to arbitration, however constituted.

Here the correspondence closes, and we fully agree with Mr. Buchanan, that we have had already too much of arbitration.

CONGRESS.

Our readers are aware that the House of Representatives has been engaged during the last month, almost solely, in discussing the Oregon question. On Monday last, as our readers will perceive from another part of our paper, this discussion was brought to a close. We may now anticipate that other business of deep importance to the whole of the Union will be taken up in the House. On Tuesday last, the Senate took up the resolution reported from the committee on foreign relations, directing the President to give the notice, together with other resolutions on the same subject. How long this body will discuss the matter, there is no guessing. We hope not so long as the House. The country is in a state of suspense, and so much has been said in Congress and out of Congress, that we should suppose that Senators' minds were made up as to how they intend to vote. Nothing of importance has been transacted during the past week, save what will be found in other portions of the Journal.

WILL THE NOTICE BE GIVEN.

This is a question which is asked with a good deal of doubt and anxiety. Will the notice be given? We think it will, in some shape or another. That it should be given forthwith, our readers are aware has been all along our opinion. But will the Senate sustain the Executive in his wise and patriotic recommendation? This question, we must confess, has recently become one of some doubt, and has created no little anxiety in the minds of those who, with us, think that the giving the notice is the only sure and honorable step which this country can now take, to bring about a settlement of this much vexed question. 'Tis said by some, and with an appearance of correctness, that some eight or ten of the Southern Democratic Senators will not vote for the notice; that the "masterly inactivity" policy of Mr. Calhoun, will be that adopted by a sufficient number of the Southern Democratic Senators, to kill the notice in that august body. This is the calculation of the enemies of the administration. Will it be verified? We trust in Heaven it will not.—The Oregon question has assumed such an attitude that we would look upon the failure, on the part of Congress, to give the twelve months notice, as one of the most unfortunate, not to say one of the most cowardly acts, of which the national Legislature could be guilty. What! After declaring in the most solemn manner that our title to the whole of the territory is clear and unquestionable, and after this declaration has been admitted and ratified by the leading statesmen of both parties, shall we want the moral firmness to signify to England, by giving her the notice, and that we know our rights, and that we dare maintain them? May heaven forbid. We see it surmised by some of the writers in Washington, that even our own Senator, Mr. Haywood, will go against the notice. This we will not, we cannot believe. In the late correspondence between Mr. Pakenham and Mr. Buchanan, a synopsis of which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the former, on the part of England, has proposed arbitration, and that it has been promptly and, as we think, very properly, rejected. We think too, that on reading this correspondence with attention, we can discover some anxiety on the part of Great Britain to settle the matter in some way. But, suppose Congress fails to give the notice, what does any reflecting man think would be her (England's) tone? Would it not immediately become arrogant and indifferent? Would she not say to herself; the U. S., however they may talk and bluster, are afraid to act. They say they have a good title to the Oregon territory, and they have blustered and talked about maintaining their rights with vigor, but when they come to the point, they are lacking in firmness. Would not this be natural reasoning on the part of Great Britain. If we wish to settle the matter, we must give the notice. We must have no faltering at this stage of the question, and we call upon those Southern Democratic Senators to look well to what they are doing, before they vote on the notice question. The eyes of the country—the eyes of the whole world, are upon them.

Militia.—We publish at length the report of the Committee on the Militia. It is a document which should be read by every one with deep attention. The subject, the re-organization of the militia, is one in which every man in the Union is, we had almost said, personally interested. We forbear making any comments upon the recommendations of the report. Of their soundness and propriety, our readers throughout the country are much more competent to judge than ourself. We ask them to read the report carefully.

THE NOTICE HAS PASSED THE HOUSE.

On Monday evening last, the vote on the Oregon resolutions was taken in the House of Representatives, and resulted in their adoption, by a vote of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE!!! for, and fifty-four against them. The resolutions, as they passed the House by this large majority, are in the following words:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, in relation to the Territory of the Northwest Coast, west of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, of the sixth day of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated twelve months after giving said notice.

Resolved, That the notice herein contained, is not intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon Territory.

Thus, then, has this long and exciting discussion been brought to a close in the House; and we cannot but congratulate our readers upon its happy termination. We have not seen the yeas and nays, and therefore cannot speak of those who voted for and against the resolutions, individually. Before we go to press, we may be able to give our readers the *names* of those who voted for and against these resolutions. At any rate, the House has done its duty to itself and to the country. On Tuesday last, a few hours after the passage of the resolutions in the House, the Senate commenced the discussion of the same subject. All eyes are now upon that august body. May we not reasonably expect it will do its duty, and second the House in carrying out the wise recommendations of the Executive. We shall see.

"GOOD TIMES."

That the "times" in this section of the State are "good," very "good," is one of those pleasant truths to which we cheerfully assent.—That money is plenty in the Turpentine region, beyond what it has been for years, is also another pleasant truth, which we hear echoed on all sides. Indeed, that the industrial and commercial prospects of the country are bright, from one end of the Union to another, is a matter of sincere and happy congratulation amongst all classes. That there are also some singular, rich, racy, and eccentric ways of accounting for these "good times," and for this abundance of money in the country, is equally clear, as our readers will perceive by the following paragraph from the last "Chronicle:"

"*Good Times*—A short trip into the country last week afforded us ample proof of the thrifty condition of the people, of this part of the State at least. Never have we seen so much money in circulation, never heard so few complaints of "hard times." In fact, almost every one seemed to be contented and satisfied with the situation of their pecuniary affairs. In view then of this state of things, which we doubt not prevails in almost every part of the Union, why should *politicians* clamor for a change in the Tariff, which has so important a bearing on the industrial pursuits of the people; and why should the people themselves, or a large part of them, be led away by this loud clamor. Let well alone, is one of the best of maxims."—*Chronicle.*

Now Turpentine, Tar, Timber, Corn, &c., have borne a good price in our market, during the last six months. And if you would ask the Chronicle for the reason of this, he would answer you that the tariff did it all. Our readers have all heard of the Almanac maker in New England, who made a mistake in arranging his weather table, and predicted that on the 15th of June, there would be a tremendous snow storm. Well, sure enough, by a singular freak of the elements, on the identical 15th day of June, down come such a fall of snow as was never witnessed in those regions since or before. The consequence was, that ever after this New England natural philosopher enjoyed the most unbounded reputation for his weather wisdom. So we suppose it will be with the editor of the Chronicle in political philosophy. He accounts for the present good times in the working of the high tariff of '42, and we see no good reason why he may not, on the "chance" principle, reap the same benefit for his equally *wise* calculations. But, now, suppose we attempt to assign a reason for the present "good times," differing somewhat from that of the sage editor of the Chronicle. If we recollect right, somewhere about the 4th of March last, a certain "*obscure individual*" named James K. Polk, took possession of the Executive chair. Since then, times have been getting better and better. Our readers know that Naval Stores have been going up—that negroes have been increasing in value—that money has been getting plentier—in a word, that every thing has been getting along much more prosperously than during the whig regime. Is it not an equally fair deduction from the facts that all this prosperity has been caused by the success of the Democratic party in the recent Presidential campaign.—Yea, is it not a fairer deduction than to say that the oppressive tariff of '42 has been the cause, as the Chronicle would have its readers to believe. We ask our readers to judge.

Texas.—The Legislature of the new State of Texas, met on yesterday, the 12th inst.—Its first and most important duty will be to elect two Senators to represent the State on the floor of the Senate of the United States. We believe it is regarded as a fixed matter in Texas, that Gen. Sam'l Houston will be undoubtly elected to fill this important post.—Who the other will be we do not know. Gen J. P. Henderson is elected Governor of Texas, and Gen. N. H. Darnell is chosen Lieutenant Governor.

Murders.—In Sampson county, a few days ago, Mr. Alfred Flowers was killed by John Barfield. The parties was neighbors, and had been drinking together. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Flowers is said to have seized a chair to strike Barfield, but fell over it, and Barfield stabbed him. Barfield was arrested, and is in jail.

A Mr. Simpson was murdered by a negro, we understand, in Bladen county, a few days ago. We have not heard the particulars.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the New York True Sun.

SCIENTIFIC MARVELS.

The discovery, by a Neapolitan chemist, of a preparation which in appearance is mere water, and with the exception of a slight flavor of tar, also as simple in taste, which possesses the marvellous, and, indeed, a most miraculous power of immediately healing incisions of the arteries, is probably the most wonderful achievement in surgical science ever yet accomplished. That such a discovery has been made, and that it has been extensively practised with triumphant success, we do not feel at liberty to doubt in the face of the unimpeachable evidence which attests the truthfulness of the pretension. Besides the medical journals of Europe, we have in testimony of the reality and success of this discovery, the assurance of Mr. Gaillardett, the able editor of the French *Courrier*, who, during his recent visit to Europe, made himself familiar with the discovery and its results. The liquid which possesses this wonderful property, is the production of certain vegetable substances known to the discoverer alone. It can be drank without any inconvenience; Mr. Gaillardett having taken a vial full daily for a fortnight with perfect impunity. It appears from the published experiments, that this liquid of M. Brocchieri's exerts a very peculiar action upon the blood—the element of which it decomposes and recomposes, and makes it of service to close the orifice from which it flows. It forms through the influence of this water, at the place of the incision in the blood vessels, a solid and fleshy formation which serves as a kind of solder, healing the wound in the space of a very few minutes. M. Brocchieri affirms that, under the influence of his remedy, wounds are healed without inflammation, without suppurtation, even when in contact with the air—a kind of animal vegetation, both sudden and solid in its formation, takes the place of what they call, in surgical pathology, granulations of flesh. Its reported virtues seem incredible, but the facts upon which its claims rest are testified to in such a manner that we have not the right to doubt them. To reject credible evidence merely because we cannot understand the facts testified to it, is sure evidence of narrow views of imperfect culture.

To give the reader a more complete idea of the operation of this magical water, we annex a report of one of the experiments reported by M. Blauqui, a learned Frenchman.

"In the experiments that were made in our presence, the operator laid bare the carotid artery of a sheep. The incision necessary to uncover the artery, produced a primary bleeding, which was immediately stopped by the mere application of a piece of lint, dipped in Brocchieri water. The wound remained clean, slightly sensitive, and rose colored, and the blood stopped flowing from the small veins and arteries which had been opened. The knife of the surgeon was immediately applied to the the carotid artery, and the blood jetted in torrents upon the floor. That was the critical moment. A plug of lint, dipped in the anti-hemorrhagic water, was immediately placed upon the wound, and merely kept in simple juxtaposition, without bandages or compression of any kind, for the space of twenty minutes. The sheep was then set at liberty, and began to run and gambol in the large court yard of the *Abattoir* Montmatre. They then caught him and offered him some hay, which he seized and eagerly devoured.

"The wound was carefully examined. Not a drop of blood was to be seen. The wound was open, and seemed to be covered with a plastic coating resembling very thin and transparent varnish. The artery seemed obliterated, not the slighest exudation being perceptible.

"For the sake of certainty, the physicians who were present had the animal killed. They carefully dissected the artery that was cut, and injected it. The cellular tissue was red, and of a somewhat darker shade near the puncture, but it was firmer, and not so loose. It had become fibrous, to a certain extent, and both lips of the incision of the artery, made in the experiment, had been firmly united by a small clot, of a very peculiar structure. It was elastic and tenacious, and had brought the parts together and united them so firmly, that in making an effort to separate the fibrous union, it was almost impossible to do so without tearing the artificial tissues. This indisputable result of the experiment produced a deep impression upon all who were present to witness it, and we deem the whole worthy of the highest consideration."

VERY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

The brig Joseph, Captain Kellar, arrived at New York on Tuesday in thirteen days' passage from Matanzas. There is nothing particularly new in the papers, but the annexed letter from the Herald's correspondent is important :—

MATANZAS, Jan 18, 1846.

We profit by this opportunity of the sailing from this port of the American brig Joseph, to inform you about the critical state of this country at the present time.

The despotism and atrocious depredations of the Spanish government, have arrived at the highest degree of iniquity. The enlistment for a militia, the suppression of a great number of advocates, the extinction of the University of this island, the introduction of new and enormous taxes—excited, at last, the public indignation, and the opinion of the natives is almost pronounced.

The news about the proposed purchase of this island by the government of the United States, has reached us with an incredible pleasure, and has echoed with shouts of joy and ehthusiasm in every quarter, and by every Creole heart.

An Agent of the government, of the Union, with the help of our brethren, the Anglo-Americans, might be enough to attain the object of the purchase, without millions being necessary to it.—The natives are disposed to the co-operation, by all means, on that purpose, and we are the organ of the opinion of the greatest number of them.

DIED,

In this town, on the 5th instant, Georgiana French, daughter of Mr. John Christian, aged 2 years and 3 months.

At his residence in the upper part of this county, on the 4th inst., Col. Anthony Bourdeaux, aged about 69 years. Col. Bourdeaux was one of the most respectable citizens in the county, and his death will be heard of with feelings of deep regret by all who knew him.—*Com.*

At Piney Bluff, Brunswick county, on the 3d inst., of Apoplexy, Mrs. Catherine Phœbus, consort of Mr. George Phœbus, aged 45 years, formerly of this town.

In Bladen county, on the 2d instant, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Josiah Daniel, leaving a large number of young children.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st instant, Mr. John H. Bevil, aged 39, a native of Petersburg, Va.

In Fayetteville, Mrs. Shackleford, aged 72.

In Sampson county, on the 31st ult., of paralysis, Col. John Sellers.

In Orange county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. Mary Mebane, wife of Wm. Mebane, Sen.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Feb. 7.

We have had considerable trade during the week; cotton and flour have arrived freely, and sales about the same as last week, though flour may be considered as somewhat declined. Cotton generally brought 5 to 6¼; and Flour, for super, about $5 25, with the usual deduction for lower qualities. Corn 80 cents. Wheat 90. But little of any other kind of produce offering and no changes to notice. The river is in good boating order.—*North Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET—Feb. 7.

Rice.—The sales of the week are about 700 tierces at extremes ranging from 3 7-16 to $4¼ per hundred, and the receipts in the same time 2220 tierces. The stock on hand is estimated at 10,228 tierces.

Rough Rice.—The receipts of the week reach 56,000 and the sales in the same time are 17,000 bushels at prices ranging from 108 to 118 per bushel, the latter price for shipping parcels, and for such quality as at the opening of the previous week brought $1,25 per bushel.

Grain—The receipts of Corn during the week reach 9000 bushels North Carolina, but a small portion of which however, was sold yestesday when we closed our inquiries respecting the market. A portion of the Western reported the previous week has been sold at 62 and 65 cents per bushel, including sacks. We quote Corn, extremes 62 a 70 cents. No Oats or Peas have been received since our last. We have no transactron to report in Hay, as the receipts with the exception of 200 bundles North River have gone into store.

Bacon and Lard—We are without any transactions to report in either article.

Salt—Liverpool sack has been selling during the week in lots to suit purchasers within the range of our quotations, principally from 105 to $1,12 per sack Received this week 2170 bushels in bulk, which were sold at 26 cents per bushel.

Sugar—The transactions in Sugar during the week have been rather limited, and confined exclusively to Louisiana description, of which some 180 hhds have been taken by the trade at prices ranging from 6½ to 7c, according to quality; and strictly prime at 7¼ and 7½c.

Coffee—The operations of the week have been confined to the sale of 2500 bags Rio, at auction, at prices ranging from 8¼ to 8½

Mollasses—A lot of 330 bbls New Orleans received in the forepart of the week has been sold to arrive on terms not made public; subsequently, however, 166 barrels brought 27 cents and within a few days 100 barrels were taken by a dealer at 27½ cents per gallon. A lot of 65 hhds and 22 tierces new crop Cuba description was sold at auction, the former at 20½, and the latter 22½ cents per gallon. The receipts are 320 bbls from New Orleans.

NEW YORK MARKET—Feb. 7.

Naval Stores—The market for Turpentine remains as for some time past, without transactions—holders being still very firm at $5, believing that the supply in England, at the latest date, together with that on the way and to go forward, allowing for the decreased quantity needed, induced by high prices, will fall short, before the new crop can be brought to market, equal to two months consumption. Tar is becoming scarce, and as there is a good demand, prices have an upward tendency; 1675 bbls have changed hands, chiefly for export, at $2 37½. The sales of Spirits Turpentine, in large parcels, reach 600 bbls at 60c, 4 mos—small lots command higher rates.

Rice—The market is unusually heavy, and prices unsettled; some holders are anxious to realize, while others have withdrawn their parcels at present rates. The sales, as far as we have been able to trace them, amount to 300 tierces at $4 a $4 50, cash—the latter price for some of the best in market. We reduce our quotations.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.

B King,	S C	J Mathews,	N C
W S Cross,	do	Capt Sleight,	do
G M Mills,	do	A J Hall,	do
A Troy,	N C	F P Dubasy,	Phil
Mr Nixon,	do	W R Dean,	N Y
R M Bleckwell,	N Y	G W Collier,	N C
James A Suydam,	do	W Carroway,	do
E Mdms,	do	F H Hooks,	do
H H Houston,	N C	L Mayer,	N Y
Patrick Murphy,	do	W Faison,	do
W R Starkweather,	N Y	Israel E James,	Phil
R F Smith,	Charleston	Jas Sykes and son,	N C
E T Northam,	N Y	P Mallett,	N Y
John Johnson,	Mobile	John W Farmer,	N C
R T Harris,	Eagle Falls	D F Flowers,	do
J R Harris,	N Y	Mr Moore,	do
Jos Petit,	do	B B Hussey,	Charleston
M Gregory,	Goldsboro'	A Johnson,	N C
Dr T Hill,	N C	Jas A Moore,	do
T Randall & serv't,	S C	H Moore,	do
C Perkins, Pitt county,	N C	W Faison,	do
L Barnhen,	do		

Arrvials at the Hanover House since last Thursday

A Hansley,	N C	Dr L DeMott,	N C
J D Barnes,	do	C Beunerman,	do
Mrs Ashe, sen,	do	S Swindell,	do
Mrs Hall,	do	Dr S B Everett,	do
H N Houston,	do	C C Williams,	Fla
W Northeet, Tarboro',	N C	Jas Mareddy,	N C
M Wilson,	do	G W Collier,	do
W A Gwyer.	do	W Carraway,	do
S S Biddle,	do	S F Hooks,	do
John Moore,	do	Edward Healy,	do
D Cromartier,	do	W Twinbert,	N Y

NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the 26th instant, there will be an election held at the Commissioners' Office of this Town, to elect one Commissioner for the Town to supply the vacancy caused in the Board by the resignation of Mr. John P. Brown, who has removed to New York.

The Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,
H. JAMES, Town Clerk.
February 13, 1846 22-2t

Molasses.

200 HHDS. new crop Molasses, just received and for sale by
F13 BARRY & BRYANT.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following articles received by recent arrivals:

28 bags prime Rio Coffee; 50 boxes Soap;
12 bbls prime P R Sugar; 10 bbls Mess Pork;
4 hhds P R Molasses; 12 casks of Cheese;
50 half bbls super Canal Flour; 3 boxes Tobacco;
10 bbls super Canal Flour; 40 bbls Whiskey;
5 boxes Sperm Candles; 10 bbls Gin;
10 boxes Mould Candles;
10,000 Segars, various qualties;
10 baxes Table Salt, (60 cases in a box,)
together with an assortment of domestics.
F13 22 JOHN S. RICHARDS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

BACON—Hams,	6	a	7½
Middlings,	7½	a	7½
Shoulders,	7½	a	7½
Western,	7	a	7½
BEESWAX,	25	a	27
BUTTER,	14	a	23
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	10 00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	65	a	70
" Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE,	7½	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	35
Adamantine,	25	a	30
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	7 00	a	0 40
Fayetteville,	5 75	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	90	a	1 12½
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	8½	a	9
LIME, Thomastown,	90	a	1 00
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	13 00		14 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 60	a	12 50
wide, do.	7 00	a	
Scantling,		a	6 00
Timber,	4 50	a	5 25
MOLASSES,	20	a	21
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	4 50
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.		a	3 80
Virgin dip,	—	a	—
hard,	half price		
Tar,		a	1 80
Pitch,	1 25	a	1 37½
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	2 50
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	70	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	58	a	60
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	70	a	
Black eye,	70	a	
Cow,	65	a	—
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,		a	15 00
Prime,		a	12 50
fresh,	5 00	a	5 50
RICE,	4 25	a	4 50
rough, bush	1 10	a	1 20
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	50	a	
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 25
SOAP,	4	a	5½
SHINGLES, country,	2 50	a	2 75
contract,		a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,		a	33
Gin,	31	a	33
Whiskey,	29	a	31
Apple Brandy,		a	45
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	—
dressed,			00 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,		a	12 00
dressed,	13 00	a	14 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8½
New Orleans,	6¾	a	7¾
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	¾	pr. ct.	prem
" " New York,	¾	"	"
" " Boston,	¾	"	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 3$ cts. Spirits Turp 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 12½ per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

To Boston and Philadelphia, Naval Stores, 40 cents per bbl.

Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb. 12.

BACON—Supply good—quotations above will shew the state of the market.

CORN—About 1850 bushels North County Corn arrived since last report, which was stored—since sold at 70c. per bushel.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio, sold at 8c. per lb.

FLOUR—Fayetteville, market unsettled, sales vary from $5,75 to $6—as to quantity.

HAY—No arrivals worthy of remark. See quotations for the state of the market.

LIQUORS—See quotations for N. E. Rum, Gin and Whiskey—Apple Brandy scarce, retails at 45 cents per gallon by the barrel.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—The supplies in all kinds river Lumber and Timber is fair, the market fluctuating. See quotations which will give as correct a state of rates as can well be obtained under the circumstances.

MOLASSES—A cargo has just arrived from Cuba, about 200 hhds, afloat and unsold. About 200 hhds. Cuba, of the cargo reported last week, has changed hands at 20 a 21 cents per gallon.

MACKEREL—A sale of 100 bbls No. 3, was made this week at $3,90. We quote at $4 a $4½ for this No. See quotations for Nos. 1 and 2.

NAVAL STORES—Prices have ranged during the week at $3 75 a $3 80 for soft, and $2 a $2,10 for hard. Quick sales were made this morning at the latter marks. Tar last sales $1,80. Spirits Turpentine—Sales have been made this week at 57, 58 a 60 cents per gallon. The last sale we hear of was made at 60 cents. We hear of no transactions in Rosin.

PEAS—Black Eye—no demand, and quotations are nominal.

SALT—Turks Island—There has been no arrival since last report. Lots in store are held at 50 cents per bushel—Liverpool sack, no arrival since last report. Held at $1,35.

RICE—This article is held at $4,25 a $4,50.—Transactions small.

SOAP—About 200 boxes family Soap sold at auction on Tuesday, at 4 a 5½c.

SUGARS—Rather scarce. See quotations.

STAVES—Red Oak Hhds. dressed are down—last sales $13 for a good article. White Oak Barrel undressed, are worth from 15 to $16, at which sales have been made this week.

SHINGLES—Have also declined. Sales this morning $2,75—about 2,50 a $2,75 is a fair quotation.

Garden Seeds.

A. 1845. FRESH and full assortment, growth of Just received by
F13 22 WM. SHAW.

Corn Afloat.

1855 BUSHELS of Tyroll county—a handsome article—for sale by
F13, 22 WM. COOKE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Feb 6—schr Mary Wm... bia, N C, corn, to Wm Cos...
7—Br brig Mary Abagail, Gosley, C D Ellis & Co.
schr Egremont, Sawyer, New York, to G W Davis.
schr Vandalia, Strout, New York, to G W Davis.
schr Banner, Ray, New Bedford, to G W Davis.
Br schr Alice Maria, Poole, Antigua, to G W Davis.
8—Br brig Enchantress, Lewis, Nevis, to G W Davis.
Br brig Ruth Eliza, Hilton, Antigua, to G W Davis.
brig Sea Flower, Packner, Charleston, to Barry & Bryant.
schr Erie, Brown, Boston, to Barry & Bryant.
schr Patmos, Townsend, Charleston, to Russell & Gammell.
9—schr Harp, Beeston, Charleston, to J Hathaway & Son.
10—brig David Duffie, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.
schr Joseph Sybrand, Teal, Charleston, to Master.
12—brig Charles Henry, Bishop, Matanzas, to Barry & Bryant.
The schr E S Powell, from New York has come up from quarantine.
11—brig William Purrington, Brown, from Gaudaloupe, to E Dickinson
12—schr Caledonia, Morrisson, Antigua via St Thomas, to C D Ellis & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

schr L P Smith, Bruster, New York to R W Brown.
12—brig Rebecc C Fisher, Conklin, Baltimore, to C D Ellis & Co.

BELOW.

12—schr Shylock, Crooker, New Orleans, to Russell and Gammell.

CLEARED.

Feb 5—brig Mary Ann, Lindsey, Boston, by Russell & Gammell.
Schr Eveline, Pope, New York, by Russell & Gammell.
6—schr Alaric, Purnell, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.
7—brig Narraguagus, Leighton, Jamaica, by E Dickinson.
9—barque Solomon Piper, Merithew, Jamaica, by John McRae.
10—brig Henry Leeds, Drinkwater, St Kitts, by Barry & Bryant.
brig Alcenus, Drinkwater, Cuba, by Barry & Bryant.
brig Peruvian, Watson, Havana, by G W Davis.
schr Splendid, Curtis, Cuba, by Brown & DeRosset.
11—brig America, Treadwell, Havana, by G W Davis.
brig Teazer, McCurdy, St Thomas, by G W Davis.
brig Sophia, Wyman, Havana, by G W Davis.
schr Ellen, Boon, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
schr E S Powell, Murch, New York, by G W Davis.
12—schr Phœbe & Eliza, Osborne, New York, by E Dickinson.
schr St. Pierre, Bryant, New York, by Brown & DeRosset.
brig Octavia, Doughty, New York, by Master.
13—schr Gen. Scott, Doughty, New York, by C D Ellis & Co.
brig Alpine, Treat, St Lucia, by E Dickinson.
brig Gen. Stark, Langthorne, New York, by E Dickinson.

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Swayne—Dr. Sir. I feel it a debt of gratitude due you—and a duty to the afflicted generally—to offer my humble testimony in favor of your Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginia, alias Wild Cherry, or rather of its medicinal virtues. Some three years since I was violently attacked with cold and inflammation of the lungs, which was accompanied with a very distressing cough, pain in the breast and head, a very considerable discharge of offensive mucus from the lungs, frequent from them especially upon changes of weather however slight. At first, I felt no alarm about my condition, but was pretty soon convinced, that I was rapidly going into consumption; I grew daily weaker, and at length, was scarcely able to walk about, or speak above a whisper, such was the exceeding weakness of my lungs. During this time I had tried various preparations and prescriptions, but found no relief—growing all the time worse.—Just here I was advised and persuaded by a dear friend in Wilmington to make trial of your Syrup of Wild Cherry; I must confess that previously, I had been prejudiced against patent medicines, and am still against those coming out of the hands of empirics. but understanding your claims to the profession and practice of medicine, and having implicit faith in the say so of every friend, I forthwith purchased of Dr. Shaw, one of your Agents, a few bottles and commenced its use. My disease at this time, was of 20 or 24 months standing. consequently was deeply seated. It therefore, required time and a number of bottles to effect a cure in my case; I found, however, considerable relief from the use of the first 4 or 5 bottles. But being a public speaker, I frequently attempted to preach with my increasing strength and health, and thereby ruptured those vessels that had already began to heal; in this way, doubtless, my cure was greatly retarded. In consequence of acting thus imprudently I had to use 12 or 15 bottles before I was perfectly restored. I have no question a much smaller number of bottles would have made me sound but for the above indiscretion. The syrup allayed the feverish habit, done away the distressing cough, put a stop to the discharge of matter from the lungs, and gave them, and therefore system, good health. Thanks be to God, who is the source of all health, and to Dr. Swayne for it, I would recommend this Syrup to all persons who may be effected with colds, cough or consumption, I verily believe, it will cure consumption in the first and second stages, and in the last. will give ease and prolong life. It is an excellent medicine in cases of whooping cough, and is so very pleasant to the taste, that children will cry for it. I have deferred offering this Certificate till now, for the purpose of being perfectly satisfied with the permanency of the cure, and now that I feel perfectly well, I offer it with pleasure.

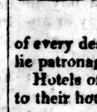
Duplin County N. C. } J. P. JORDAN.
Dec. 13th, 1845. }

CAUTION.—The public should be on their guard against the many 'Balsams' and 'Mixtures' of Wild Cherry, which have sprung up in all parts of the country, purporting to be prepared by physicians, all of which will be found to be 'false,' by a little inquiry in the towns and cities where they originate. All certificates and statements in regard to Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry are 'strictly true,' and the proprietor is daily receiving them from persons who have been cured by the celebrated remedy. The (original and only) genuine article is only prepared by Dr. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

WM. SHAW, Agent.
F13 22-1y Wilmington N. C.

A STORE HOUSE at Taylor's Bridge, this year, on low terms. A good stand to barter Groceries, &c., for Naval Stores.—For further particulars apply to the subscriber. Address by letter to Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C. P. MURPHY.
Jan. 16, 1846 19tf

Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY.

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.
September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.
Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKET.

THE fine schooner ELIZA, Capt. Wm. Hall, will leave Wilmington for New York on the 15th inst. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
F13 WM. COOKE.

ROTARY PUMPS!!!

THE subscribers would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to their Rotary Pump, now exhibited at Messrs. Hall & Polleys, Front street, an article which for 12 years, has given the most entire satisfaction. For simplicity, durability and ease of working, they undoubtedly excel any other Pump in use. They are made of various sizes, to discharge from ten to three hundred gallons per minute, and are adapted to Cisterns, Wells, Ships, Steamboats, Railroad Stations, Factories, Distilleries, &c. &c. These Pumps will not only raise water from Wells and Cisterns, but will force it to an elevation of one hundred feet, to be used in upper stories for washing, bathing and other purposes.

E. C. WILLIAMS & CO.
January 23, 1846 19-tf

Molasses.

30 HHDS. *new crop* Porto Rico, very superior. 50 hhds. Trinidad. For sale by
J9 BARRY & BRYANT.

Just Received.

20 DOZEN Steel Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
40 cast Ploughs, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, extra Bars and Shears,
6 dozen "Collins" boxing Axes,
6 " " Kentucky do
12 " Georgia long Bitts,
4 " Ames' Spades and Shovels,
A general assortment of Cooper's Tools.

ALSO.

30 bags Laguira Coffee,
50 " Rio do
10 " Java do
25 " St. Domingo Coffee,
2 hhds best St. Croix Sugar,
2 " " Porto Rico do
Woolsey and Woolsey's Loaf Sugar,
Cheese, Tea, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, &c.
J23] HALL & ARMSTRONG.

Salt Afloat.

543 SACKS Liverpool coarse SALT, afloat, and for sale by
J16. BARRY & BRYANT.

1200 BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,
103 bags coarse fine Liverpool Salt,
50 bbls Onions,
270 bbls white Planting Potatoes,
50 " Beets, 15 bbls Turnips,
15 " Carrots, 60 " N. R. Rice,
5 " No. 1 Mackerel,
2 " No. 2 do 100 bales Hay,
111 bags Rio Coffee. For sale by
J23] BARRY & BRYANT.

Just Received.

300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
200 lbs Live Geese Feathers,
100 boxes, 2½ lbs each, superior Chewing Tobacco.

AND DAILY EXPECTED.

50 bbls Apple Brandy,
50 bbls Whiskey. For sale by
J23 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

New Molasses.

130 HHDS., 13 TIERCES, 24 BARRELS, new crop Molasses of prime quality. Per schr. Splendid from Matanzas, just arrived and for sale by
BROWN & DEROSSET.
Jan 29, 1846 23-2w

Mackerel.

50 BBLS. No. 3, just received and for sale by
[F6] BARRY & BRYANT.

To the Lovers of Natural Heads of Hair.

MR. QUIRK has arrived and will be found all this week at his Room at the Carolina Hotel. Now all you that want a GOOD HEAD OF HAIR, or to resuscitate an indifferent one, now is your time, as he can fit you to a charm in WIG and TOUPET, or SCALP, or FRONT.

THOMAS QUIRK,
of 490 Broadway, N. Y.
February 6, 1846 21-tf

J. LEONARD,

BLACK-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wilmington, and the surrounding country, that he has located his BLACK-SMITH establishment in the Shop recently occupied by Mr. L. Wood, near Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he is prepared to execute every description of work in his line, viz: Mill and Steam Boat work, make or repair Boilers, and all kinds of Edged Tools, Ploughs, &c. &c., in a substantial and neat manner.

He solicits a share of the public patronage, and will always endeavor to give satisfaction.

WILMINGTON, January 30, 1846. 20-1y

Corn, Meal, and Cow Peas.

IN store, and for sale by
J9.] Wm. COOKE.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, and the public generally, that they have entered into Copartnership under the firm of

MATTISON & THOMAS,

On Front Street, near the Bank of the State,

for the purpose of carrying on the

CARPENTERING BUSINESS,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,

One of the firm, lately from the North, having had great opportunities of acquiring a correct knowledge of modern Architecture, as practised in the large cities both in regard to the strength and durability of Buildings, as well as the neat and chaste style of their finish, they feel confident that they will be able to make it the INTEREST of gentlemen intending to BUILD, to give them a call. Their system of framing timbers for Factories, Mills, &c. and for Roofs of large Public Buildings, cannot be excelled, and offers great inducements to citizens of other States where Timber is scarce, to procure Frames ready to raise, of the best Timber in the world.

They will also make to order, Circular and Common Ovalo Sash; Circular and Fancy Gothic do.; Frames and Sash in the perpendicular Gothic style, for Churches, &c. They will also furnish to order, Metal Sash with heavy plate glass for fancy shop fronts; Metal and Gilt side lights, and Transoms; Plain or Fluted Mantle and Portico Columns; imitation Grecian and Egyptian Mantles; imitation heart yellow pine Frontispieces, or any other work in their line of business.

All orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

J. B. MATTISON,
R. S. THOMAS.
Wilmington, N C, Jan 30, 1846 20-3t

PATENT MACHINE

FOR DIGGING GROUND NUTS.

THE subscriber, having invented a machine to be worked by horses for the purpose of digging Ground Nuts, for which he is about to take out a patent right, would take this method of warning the community, that he will oppose by all lawful means, any other person from obtaining a similar right, as he is the sole inventor.

He would also inform the public, that he expects to be able in a short time to supply those who may desire it, with specimens of this labor saving machine. He used it the past season in getting out his own crop, and, can candidly say, that it is at least a saving of one hundred per cent on the old mode of getting out Ground Nuts.

D. R. GORNTO.
TOPSAIL SOUND, 12 miles East of Wilmington, N. C.
January 23, 1846 19-4t*

CORN AND CORN MEAL,

1500 BUSHELS White Flint Corn, in store. Corn and Corn Meal always on hand. For sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Wm. COOKE. [F6

...hand-sled in my hand
The hill-side steep I sought,
And joined the merry band,
And the way we used tu ride down hill,
one after another, over the glare ice, and sometimes clean smack across the medder swamp pond at the foot, was a caution tu railroads.

Phil Ant'ny was our schoolmaster,
A larned man was he;
In 'rithmetic he'd gone as far
As the Double Rule of Three!
He'd studied physic tew,
And where he boarded round
He cured worms and tizzick tew
With roots dug from the ground.

Upon the hill it stood,
That school house old and warm,
With that big pile of wood,
A laughed at cold and storm,
The hill-side slope in front,
How glorious tu the view!
We used to slide full half a mile
On sleds and dug-outs, tew!

"The boys may gwont," says the schoolmaster says he, one forenoon, "and du you go and break your etarnal necks a ridin' down hill in that hog troth, and you see what you'll ketch when I git holt on you, that's all!—Stop! Come back all on you, come back! Is that the way to gwout, like a passel of skeert sheep runnin' over one another?—Where's your manners? Haint I told you more'n a hundred times 'bout that? Now start, one tu a time, and when you git to the door, turn round and make your manners, every one on you. Sy Harrington, jist come right staight back here, sir! You're a terrible smart feller, aint you? Mebby you tho't I didn't see you when you was pretending to make a bow, bump your forrard agin Rube Johnsin's nose on purpose! Jest see how you made it bleed; don't cry Reubin, it'll feel better arter it's done achin."

"I didn't go tu du it; Rube come pushin' up jest as I turned round to make my manners; I didn't have room tu du it, thout hitin' him on the nose."

"What did you push up that fashion for, Reubin; hadn't you no more sense than that?

"I couldn't help it; Jim Wright stuck a pin intu me, and it kinder made me jump forrard a little, and'—

"Wall, go long out both on you, and behave yourselves, and tell Jeems Wright to come here; I have biziness of importance to du with him."

And away went the boys, and they hadn't been out tew minnets afore they was both mounted on a hand sled streakin' it down hill like chain lite'nin. There wasn't a boy in school that wasn't a coastin in some way or another. Some was on sleds, some on planks, some on logs, some in wooden trays, and them that hadn't nothin' else to ride on would set down flat on the ice, and let others drag 'em by two strings tied round their ankles. But they all remembered what Doctor Phil Ant'ny told 'em, and nobody didn't teich the big hog troth. There it stood right on the startin pint as easy as a hair trigger to go off. I've seen a dozen fellers git into it all twisted together like a bed of eels in cold weather, and slide down like a streak and all tumble into a soft snow bank together, to the bottom of the hill, like young rats in a meal tub.

Wall putty soon Doctor Phil Ant'ny come out of the school house to look for Jim Wright, but Jim had jest started in his little tray—the swiftest craft on the track, 'cept the big hog troth—and his bushy red hair was beginning to stream back like a blaze of fire. "Stop!" cried Doctor Phil, "stop you little sprint, or I'll be arter you, and give you the wust lickin' you ever got in your life!" "I can't," cried Jim, lookin' back, "the critter's got started, and 'taint no use to try to stop her now, she's got the bit in her teeth." "By the thunder and litenin!" hollered Doctor Phil, and stomped down his foot, and up flew both heels, and down he went backwards, kerwollop into the hog troth, and away he went, with his feet stickin' up, right in Jim's wake. Jim seed him comin, and he put spurs to his hoss, that is to say, he stuck his spike into the ice and pushed ahead, as if he was 'scaping from a railroad. On went Doctor Phil like a whirlwind, and he was overtakin' Jim hand over hand, or rather heels over head, and was jus: runnin afoul on him, when the troth touched a lump of ice and sheered off at a tangent. The boys all stopped and looked at the schoolmaster, some on 'em eenamost astonished out of their breath, and others reddy to bust a laffin. Whiz went the troth down the steepest part of the hill. An old log, half buried in the ice, lay acrost Doctor Phil's path, and the boys knew mighty well what was comin, for some on 'em had been shipracked on that log afore. He'll git histed, now sartin said Sy Harrington, jumpin up and down, and slappin his thighs; "there he goes by hokey!" and sure 'nuff there he did go, for the troth struck the log and leaped six foot into the air, throwin Doctor Phil ten foot down the hill, whirlin over and over like a buzz, and he never stopped till he went splash intu a bilin spring, where the cattle went tu drink and had trod it full of soft mud.

"Where's the schoolmaster?" shouted Jim Wright, crawlin out of the snow bank where he had landed, and shakin the snow out of his hair; "cracky! if I didn't think he'd ketch me at one time."

The boys all run to the bilin spring, and there lay Doctor Phil Ant'ny all kivered with mud and snow, groanin aloud, and tears of anger and agony startin out of his eyes! His thigh and one rib was broke. Phil was a kind hearted man, and the boys all loved him. He used tu talk savage to us sometimes, but then he didn't used to hurt us. The *little* boys stood round and cried when Phil told us that his leg was broke, and the big ones looked sorry, and took holt on him, keerful, and kerried him to the school house and then pulled him over to father's on a hand-sled. Our beloved schoolmaster never got up again.

Long lingered our poor friend
Upon that bed of pain:
The doctors could not mend
His shattered bones again.
He called his scholars all
Around his dying bed,
And whilst our tears did fall
Thus solemnly he said:

"My pupils, fare thee well!
My race is almost run;
Sadly my heart doth swell,
As you kiss me one by one.

...ORIES.
...ERIES.
...York, a general as-
...roceries, viz.
...Orleans,
Crushed, } Woolsey's best.
Loaf, }
Powdered,
Crackers, all kinds,
Sperm Candles, } all sizes,
Tallow do }
Soap, all kinds,
Raisins, Figs, and Almonds,
Foreign and American Brandy,
do do Gin,
do do Rum,
Cincinnati Whisker,
Port, Maderia, and Champagne Wines,
Pure juice of Port,
Ground Pepper, Starch,
Preserved Plums, Pine apples, Limes, Canton Ginger, Peaches, and Crab Apples,
Tomatto, Mushroom, and Walnut Catsups,
Brandy Peaches, and Cherries,
Spices of all kinds,
Pickles, do
Gherkins, Onions, Colly Flower, Horse Radish, Sardines, and Pickled Lobsters,
Indigo,
Cod Fish and Irish Potatoes,
Fulton Market Beef,
No 1 Mackerel, do Butter, do Cheese,
For sale at the new Family Grocery store, one door East of the Carolina Hotel
Call and see, we have just the thing for Christmas, and every thing a family wants for to eat, and good. by H. R. NIXON & CO.
D5.

...RICE
...TER, by
...ART & POLLEY.

...SHOES.

10 CASES Shoes and Brogans, assorted, just received and for sale by
J2 BARRY & BRYANT.

FOR SALE.

A VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, 15 or sixteen years of age. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
January 16, 1846 18-6tuo

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

THE subscriber has just received from the North, at his old stand, one door from the corner of Market and Front Streets, a large supply o

BOOTS and SHOES

of every description, which he offers for sale LOWER than were ever before offered in Wilmington. Ladies and gentlemen wishing Boots, Bootees, Slippers, and Shoes of any kind, will do well to call and examine his stock as he is determined to sell CHEAPER than such goods have ever been offered in this market.

He will also MAKE TO MEASURE, and repair Boots and Shoes of every description in the best and latest styles.

ALSO—A large supply of

NEGRO BROGANS,

very cheap. JAS. PUNDERFORD.
Dec. 12, 1845. 13-y.

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
		To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Teacher	1	To Ladies	6
To Grocers	2	Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies issu'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10.901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.
SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
July 18, 1845.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845

SACK SALT.

300 SACKS Liverpool SALT, afloat. For sale by
D17, BARRY & BRYANT.

J. T. SCHONWALD,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

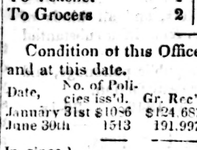
HAS on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Live and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* composition, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines, ever offered to the public.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.
Wilmington, N. C., D26, 1845. 15-3m

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES; BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

For Sale.

40 BBLS Bleached Winter Strained Lamp Oil,
300 bbls Fayetteville Flour,
50 hhds and 20 bbls Lime,
500 lbs Live Goose Feathers, assorted parcels by C. D. ELLIS & CO.

...Rock Spring Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the above establishment, where he is prepared to receive boarders, and with the convenient and comfortable a rangement of the House, its convenient location for business men, and by strict attention on his part, for the comfort of his customers, he trusts to receive, as heretofore, a liberal share of public patronage.
N. F. BOURDEAUX.
sept 26, 1845 2-tf

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SUCCESSOR TO V. R. PEIRSON,
AT HIS OLD STAND
IN MARKET STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as well as former customers, who are in want of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

to his large and well selected stock of goods.—Brongeans, black and fancy colored elastic Cassimeres, very rich styles Silk Cashmeres and Velvet Vestings, with their usual assortment of West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

all of which are of the most celebrated manufactures, and for durability and fastness of colors, our customers have tested for the last six years, and to such as have not given them a trial we would say call and satisfy yourselves. Full suits will be furnished at a few days' notice, and we do not hesitate to challenge a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship At the same time our *Prices* will convince the most skeptical that first rate garments can be furnished at very reduced prices, for *Cash* or a *short credit*. We would call particular attention to our

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town, requiring an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect, equal to those made to order. In addition to this, is the

Outfitting Department,

comprising a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, Suspenders, and in fact, every article necessary to complete a *Gentleman's Wardrobe*, now on hand and for sale low for CASH.

Our friends in the country will find it to their advantage to call as they arrive in town. They will here have the advantages of an immense variety of the most fashionable goods to select from, and at prices that the most economical cannot object to. H. S. KELLY, Market st.,
Peirson's old stand.
Oct 10, 1845 4-tf

R. O. HHD. STAVES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by the subscriber, until the first of January next, for the delivery of R. O. HHD. STAVES of the following dimensions, viz: to be plumb, 44 inches long, not less than 3 inches wide, averaging 3½ inches, not under one inch thick, and well dressed.

The delivery can commence immediately, and continue during the next spring and summer.

Persons proposing will state the quantity they will deliver, and their lowest price. Also their lowest price for *Rough Staves* that will dress down to the above dimensions. Proposals either verbal or addressed in writing to the subscriber, will receive attention. G. W. DAVIS.
Oct. 17th, 845.

Tobacco, *Snuff* & Cigars.

40 THOUSAND CIGARS, in boxes containing from 100 to 500, assorted qualities
2 half barrels Scotch Snuff, loose.
2 kegs " "
2 boxes " in half-pound papers.
5 half-barrels do. bladders.
1 barrel smoking Tobacco.
2 boxes superior do.
In store and for sale by
O17 BARRY & BRYANT.

...Valuable Plantation

...SALE.

THE SUB... being ... TATIONS on Eagle Island, (in Cape Fear River,) ... Shore, four miles from the North Carolina line, and immediately on the Road leading from Georgetown to Wilmington. The one adjoining he now lives, and West of Little River, contains about 4000 acres of land, 200 of which is cleared and under good fence. About 40 acres of this is Swamp, well drained, and with ordinary seasons will produce from 25 to 30 bushels of corn per acre, or 1000 to 1200 pounds of cotton. Adjoining this there are about 200 acres of uncleared Swamp of equal quality. On this tract, there is a good Dwelling-house, Kitchen, two Barns, new Cotton Gin, Negro-houses, Stables, and other out-buildings, all in good repair. About 3600 acres of this tract is PINE LAND, well adapted to Turpentine, convenient to the tide water of Little River, where Turpentine may be shipped at any season of the year that may suit the maker.

The other PLANTATION, adjoining, East of Little River, and on the Sea shore, contains about 700 acres of land, 150 acres cleared and under good fence, having on it a Dwelling-house, Kitchen, Barn, Stables and other out-buildings, and is one of the handsomest and most convenient places for a summer residence on the coast, the house being very near the beach, in open view of the ocean & having the full influence of the sea breeze, convenient to Fish and Oysters, and all the productions of the salt water. It also affords one of the best locations for Seine Fishing.

Persons desirous of purchasing, will do well to come and see for themselves, as the subscriber will at most times be found on the premises, and will take pleasure in giving every information desired.

Terms of sale made known on application, or by letter addressed to the subscriber at Little River, S. ... Reference is also given to Dr Bellamy, in Wilmington, who is well acquainted with the above described property. JOS. VAUGHT.
November 28th, 1845. 11-tf

The *Newbernian*, Newbern, will give the above three insertions, and forward bill to this office for payment.

...STOCKER,

...opposite the Chronicle office,
...INGTON. He has ...
...friends and the public in gen... to make ... adapted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest Parisian styles.

In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of stock he all who will favor him with a call. [Oct 9th, 1845. 3-ly

Chronicle will please copy.

M. VASSAR & CO'S PALE AND AMBER ALE.

IN hhds., bbls. and half-barrels, received directly from the Brewery, and constantly for sale by
O17, [3-4tcof] D. W. WOOD.

GUNNY BAGS.

2500 TWO Bushel Gunny Bags, just received per barque Martha, from Boston. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

NEW FALL
AND
WINTER GOODS,

William A. Williams' old stand, Market St.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public that he has just returned from the North with a SPLENDID STOCK of
DRY GOODS
AND
Ready-Made Clothing,
of all descriptions.

ALSO.—A great variety of fancy articles. He offers his Goods at a very small advance on the cost, and solicits a call from those wishing to purchase any article in his line. Country Merchants especially would do well to call before buying elsewhere. D. TELLER.
October 3, 1845 3-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store in LAZARUS' building, three doors above the Custom House, where they have on hand and for sale,

40 hhds. superior RED Ashe Coal,
20 " unslacked Lime,
5 " Hair, for plastering,
10,000 Philadelphia Brick,
1,000 lbs. Live Geese Feathers.
O17 C. D. ELLIS & CO.

Mackerel & Alewives.

25 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel,
30 do. Alewives; fresh caught, just landed from brig Hogan, from Portland. For sale
N21] by G. W. DAVIS.

Notice,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Wm. B. Meares, dec'd. are hereby notified, that unless payment is made on or before the 15th of January next, suit will be commenced in every instance of failure. C. G. MEARES,
Nov. 28, 1845. 11-tf Executrix.

FLOUR.

125 BBLS. Fayetteville FLOUR,
60 do Canal do.
50 half bbls. Canal do.
Just received by ADAMS & McGARY.
Nov. 28th, 1845. 11-tf

THE subscriber has now landing from schrs. J. D Jones and Excellent, the following articles of merchandize, which he offers for sale low for cash or approved city paper.

50 bags Rio Coffee, 25 bbls Sugar,
75 boxes Soap, (various qualities,)
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do Adamantine do
10 do Mould do No 6,
5 do do do No 5,
5 do do do No 4,
4 hhds Porto Rico Molasses
40 barrels, } Superfine Canal Flour,
10 half do }
1 barrel Powdered Sugar,
1 box Loaf do
3 bags Brazil do
10 bbls N. Y. S. Mess Pork,
10 kegs Lard, 20 boxes Cheese,
20 jars Butter, 46 do Herrings,
20 bbls American Brandy,
25 do Whiskey,
5 do N. E. Rum,
5 do Cider,
5 do Apple Brandy,
4 baskets Champagne.

Together with an assortment of Segars, Tobacco, Mustard, Pepper, Snuff, Ginger, Sugar, Soda Biscuit, Mackerel, Shot, Powder, Holloware, &c. &c. Also an invoice of domestics, comprising Sheeting, Shirting, Calicoes, Satinetts, &c.

Also Daily Expected,

200 bales Hay, prime N. R.
45000 Bricks. JNO. S. RICHARDS,
N28. Water street.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
51-12m

A Card.

THE subscriber would respectfully return his most grateful thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the kind and liberal patronage which they have shown him and for the many favors they have extended to him during the time he has resided amongst them. Mr. H. S. Kelly has recently bought out his entire stock of goods, and intends carrying on the *MERCHANT TAILORING* business in all its branches, at the stand formerly occupied by the subscriber. He would inform his old friends and customers that he has been engaged in the northern cities for the last six or eight weeks, in selecting a rich and fashionable stock of goods for Mr. Kelly, who, he takes pleasure in recommending as a workman, who, from experience in his profession, is every way deserving the patronage and encouragement of the citizens of Wilmington.
V. R. PEIRSON.
sept 19, 1845 1-tf

Liquors.

50 BBLS N. O. Rectified Whiskey,
20 " N. E. Rum. Just received by
D5 BARRY & BRYANT.

NOTICE.

OWING to the very high prices of provender, we are compelled to raise our prices of STABLEAGE, and HORSE FEED, to the following stated prices, viz:

Horse feed, per day, $1 00
do do per month, $15 00
H. R. NIXON,
DAVID SHALLY.
Dec 19, 1845. 14-tf.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED, at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and completestock of genuine Drugs, Medicines Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children,) French Mustard, &c., with the following PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panaces, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.
July 18th, 1845. 44

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.
COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
september 12, 1845 52-6m

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27. 1845.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.
JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

Just Received,

Per Schrs. Ellen from Philadelphia, and Tioga from New York,

AND NOW OPEN, a splendid assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

which are offered to the public for examination—got up expressly for the southern market;—the style, quality and finish are unsurpassed, and will be sold as cheap as they can be had at any other house in the country; consisting of Cloaks, Sack Overcoats, Bangups, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pantaloons and Vests, of various styles. Together with every article that constitutes a gentleman's wardrobe. At wholesale and retail prices.

ALSO—An assortment of uncut goods of the latest styles, to select from.

Gentlemen wishing to be measured for their garments can have them made and trimmed in the latest Paris fashions, by calling on
CHARLES BARR,
No7 Wilmington, N. C.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by G. W. DAVIS.

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends in Wilmington and its vicinity, for the patronage so liberally bestowed him, for the last three years, while amongst them, and hopes, by strict attention to business, and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has just returned from the Northern markets with one of the finest STOCKS of GOODS that has ever been exhibited in this or any other town in the state, comprising every article usually kept in a *Merchant Tailor's Store*, consisting of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS*, of the newest styles, all of which will be found worthy of the attention of his friends. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

He has also on hand a full assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

got up especially under his direction, while in Philadelphia, and he is disposed to sell them as cheap as any other house in town.

N.B.—He has also some of the finest workmen this country can produce, and all garments ordered at his establishment shall be warranted to give satisfaction.
October 3, 1845

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.
D5. G. C. H.

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.
GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
... 1844 1y